6th World Congress on

Breast Cancer & Therapy

October 16-18, 2017 | San Francisco, USA

Bioinformatic analysis of aberrant glycosylation in Triple negative breast cancer

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Preast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide, and resistance to the current therapeutics, o en concurrently, is an increasing clinical challenge. Glycosylation of proteins is one of the most important post translational modi cations. It is widely known that aberrant glycosylation has been implicated in many di erent diseases due to changes associated with biological function and protein folding. Alterations in cell surface glycosylation, can promote invasive behavior of tumor cells that ultimately lead to the progression of cancer. In breast cancer, there is increasing evidence pertaining to the role of glycosylation in tumor formation and metastasis. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the disease associated sialoglycoproteins in breast cancer by u bioinformatics tools. e sequence will be retrieved from uniprot database. A database in the form of a word document was made by collection of FASTA sequences of breast cancer gene sequence. Glycosylation was studied using yinOyang tool on expasy ,follow by involvement of di erentially expressed genes in important molecular and signaling casades using KEGG, DAVID and Ingenuity databases. e number of residues predicted O-glc NAc threshold -2 or more was detected and recorded for individual sequence. We found that the there is a signi cant change in the expression pro ling of glycosylation patterns of various proteins associated with Triple negative breast cancer. Di erential aberrant glycosylated proteins in breast cancer cells with respect to non-neoplastic cells ar an important factor for the overall progression and development of cancer.

Biography

Navkiran Kaur has completed her PhD in 2007 from Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and worked as Senior Research fellow in the same institute. Presently, she is working as Assistant Professor in Amity Institute of Biotechnology, Amity University, and NOIDA. She is working in the area of protein gly-FRV\ODWLRQ DQG EUHDVW FDQFHU DQG KDV SXEOLVKHG SDSHUV LQ UHSXWHG MRXUQDOV 6KH KDV EHHQ VD cancer as Co-investigator

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